The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

PITTSBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

REPEATED ſolicitations induce the ſubſcriber to iſſue Propoſals to eſtabliſh a Circulating Library on the following conditions. Should they meet with the approbation of a generous public no exertions on his part ſhall be wanting to make the eſtabliſhment an uſeful, entertaining and inſtructing literary repoſitory. Conſiderable pains will always be taken to procure the lateſt and moſt intereſting publications;—the taſte of the ſubſcribers will be conſulted. Impreſſed with the idea of the uſefulneſs of ſuch an eſtabliſhment he chearfully ſubmits the fate of the undertaking to an enlightened and generous public.

CONDITIONS.

I. Subſcribers to pay One Dollar per month; Two per three months; Three and an Half per ſix months, and Five per twelve months. One half to be paid at the time of receiving the firſt volume, monthly ſubſcribers excepted, who are to advance the whole.

II. Town ſubſcribers to have not more than one ſet of Books at a time, to be returned in four days, on a forfeiture of ſix cents per day for each day's detention thereafter. Country ſubſcribers to have two ſets, to be retained not longer than two weeks, except very diſtant, under the ſame penalty. No Book will be exchanged more than once in two days.

III. Any Book being loſt, or in the leaſt damaged, the whole ſet, muſt be taken and paid for at the ſelling price.

IV. No ſubſcriber will be diſcontinued untill all the Books in poſſeſſion are returned and their ſubſcription paid off.

V. The Library will be open on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays from 9 to 1 A. M from 2 to 6 P. M.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received at the *Book Store* of the ſubſcriber until the 1ſt of July, at which time, if ſufficient encouragement appears, the Library will be opened.

Zadok Cramer.

Pittſburgh, 11th June, 1801.

N. B. A large aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY have juſt arrived—among which are, Read's Digeſt of the Laws of Pennſylvania; 12mo. Bibles with Canne's marginal notes; the works of the late Revd. Witherſpoon, Preſident of Princeton College, 4 vols—Works of Burns, 4 vols. a new and elegant publication—Johnſton's Folio Dictionary—Elegant hot preſſed letter paper—Elegant portraits of Thomas Jefferſon, framed—Family Bibles, and a great variety of other Books, &c. &c.

☞ Subſcribers to Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia are noticed that they are expected every day.

A Catalogue of Books juſt publiſhed and may be had at the Book Store. 3t.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY *virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 26th inſtant, the following deſcribed property, viz.*

Two Tracts of Land on Shenango creek, adjoining lands of Jeſſe Welch and others—one of theſe tracts is in the Fourth Donation Diſtrict, adjoining lands of Thomas Thompſon, eight acres cleared—Taken in execution as the property of John Carmicle and James Carmicle at the ſuit of John Welch.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or leſs, ſituate in Moon townſhip, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, Henry Ullery, and the Ohio river. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Adam Patterſon at the ſuit of James M'Kee.

Two Tracts of Land on Shenango creek, adjoining lands of John Welch and others,—one of theſe tracts is in the Fourth Donation Diſtrict, adjoining land of Thomas Thompſon, eight acres cleared.—Taken in execution as the property of John Carmicle and James Carmicle at the ſuit of John Welch.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, June 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT *of LAND with improvements, ſituate on Pine creek, about* 11 *miles from Pittſburgh. This tract includes the largeſt bottom on the creek, and for meadow land is exceeded by few. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe it it ſuppoſes will view the premiſes, on which are erected a Barn and Still Houſe—the land under cultivation amounts to about* 30 *acres, part of which is in meadow, and there is a number of young fruit trees planted out. It is preſumed this tract is worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wiſh to lead an eaſy farmer's life.*

For terms apply to GEORGE COCHRAN, *in Pittſburgh, or* RICHARD COCHRAN, *on the premiſes.* tf

June 11, 1801.

NOTICE.

DISADVANTAGES *ariſing from calling the Lots laid out adjoining Georgetown, about one mile above the mouth of Little Beaver, by the name of Weſt Baltimore, it is determined, that ſaid name be aboliſhed, and that all ſaid Lots, in future be conſidered as a part of Georgetown.*

THOMAS SMITH.

March 15, 1801.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away the firſt of this inſtant from the ſubſcriber living five miles above Mr. John Williamſon's Mill, on Big Shenango, a Dark Sorrel HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands and an half high, has a ſmall ſtar and long ſwitch tail; he went off with a bay Mare in poor order, who had on a ſmall bell, and a large button in place of a buckle on the bell collar, they had been brought to this ſettlement from Sewickly, Weſtmoreland county, and probably will make for ſaid place. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and delivers him at the aforeſaid mill, or ſend word of his being taken up ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Crawford county, 29th May, 1801.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS *juſt received and is opening, a large and handſome aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *ſuitable for the ſeaſon.*

He has alſo on hand a parcel of BOULTING CLOTHS *well aſſorted, and a large quantity of Coarſe and Fine* SALT—*he always keeps a regular ſupply of* GROCERIES, *and has every neceſſary for perſons going down the river, or to the Indiana country, all which is offered for ſale at reaſonable prices. He hopes his attention to buſineſs and elegant aſſortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, cuſtomers and thoſe who may call at his Store.*

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1801.

N. B All perſons indebted to John Irwin, by bond, note, or book account, are required to come immediately and ſettle their reſpective balances—No further indulgence will be given.

Jeremiah Barker, & Co.

Have juſt received a handſome and general aſſortment of the freſheſt

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell, as uſual, very low.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's buildings*, a few doors above Meſſrs. Parkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

A variety of BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honourable Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties compoſing the Fifth Diſtrict, and Juſtice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the ſaid Diſtrict—and George Wallace, John M'Dowell, George Thompſon, and John B. C. Lucas, Eſquires, Aſſociate Judges of the ſaid Courts in the County of Allegheny, having iſſued their precept, dated the 27th day of March laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 22d day of June next,

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Conſtables within the ſaid County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do theſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and alſo they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the jail of the ſaid county of Allegheny, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Pittſburgh, the 29th day of May, Anno Domini, 1801.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY *virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the* 22d *day of June next, the following deſcribed real eſtate.*

One Out Lot ſituate in Mead Iſland, containing 5 acres, one Town Lot, No. 2, ſituate in Meadville, adjoining Lot, No 3, with a frame houſe and log kitchen, one other Lot, No. 43, with a log houſe, one other Lot, No. 46, with a log houſe, two other Lots ſituate in the Diamond, No. 108 and No. 109, the one half of an undivided Tract of Land, ſituate in William Power's diſtrict No. 2, on the eaſt ſide of French creek, adjoining lands of Robert Finney, on the north, and David Mead, Eſq. on the ſouth, containing 296 acres, more or leſs, one other Tract of Land, ſituate in Power's diſtrict, on the eaſt ſide of French creek, adjoining lands of John Wilkins jun. Robert Fitzrandolph, and others, containing 411 acres, with allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lord and Nicholas Lord, at the ſuit of Robert Brotherton & Co. for the uſe of James and William Miller.

One undivided moiety of a Lot of Ground in M'Kee's Port, containing in the whole Lot 14 acres and 54 perches, together with the Brewery, Diſtillery and Stills, Still Veſſels, Horſe mill, and all the improvements and appurtenances as fully as John Reed held the ſame in partnerſhip with James O'Hara, the levy being ſpecifically on John Reed's undivided moiety of the whole—alſo 230 acres of wood land on Street's run, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of William Walker, William Weightman, John Kincaid, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Reed, at the ſuit of Gabriel Blakeney for the uſe of John M'Donald.

Two hundred and ſixty acres of land, ſituate, on the ſouth weſt bank of the Monongahela river, about two miles above Pittſburgh. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mahon, Eſq. at the ſuit of Robert Culbertſon.

One hundred and ſix acres and three-fourths of an acre of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Verſailles townſhip, adjoining lands of Michael Hellman, John Irwin, and others Taken in execution as the property of John M'Cool, at the ſuit of Thomas Crawford.

Lots No. 8 and 26 in Middletown, bounded by Water ſtreet, Walnut ſtreet, and Plumb ſtreet. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney, at the ſuit of George Bruce.

Two hundred acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Middleſex townſhip, on the waters of Big and Little Conequeneſſing creek Taken in execution as the property of James Carſon, at the ſuit of Robert M'Gill, aſſ. of John Clows.

Part of Lot No. 181, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, with a brick houſe 22 feet in front on Front ſtreet. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the ſuit of Iſrael and David Jones.

One undivided moiety of a Lot of Ground in M'Kee's Port, containing in the whole Lot 14 acres and 54 perches, together with the Brewery, Diſtillery and Stills, Still Veſſels, Horſe Mill, and all the improvements and appurtenances, as fully as John Reed held the ſame in partnerſhip with James O'Hara, the levy being ſpecifically on John Reed's undivided moiety of the whole—alſo, 230 acres of wood land, on Streets run, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of William Walker, William Weightman, John Kincaid, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Reed, at the ſuit of Gabriel Blakeney, for the uſe of John M'Donald.

A Tract of Land of about 60 *acres, on which is erected a Dwelling Houſe, and a Griſt and Saw Mill, in good repair, ſituate at the mouth of Long Run on the Youghiogeny river—alſo, a certain Houſe and Lot No.* 163, *ſituate in M'Kee's Port, with a kitchen and ſtable, adjoining William Chriſty on the one ſide, and George Crawford on the other. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Colhoon.*

Lots No. 115, 20, 21, 25, 26, 36, 51, 142 *and* 151 *in M'Kee's Port—an Out Lot adjoining the heirs of James Pebbles, deceaſed, and alſo a Tract of Land on the north bank of the Monongahela, oppoſite M'Kee's Port, containing* 50 *acres. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the ſuit of Samuel Roſs.*

N. B. The judgment under which the above is to be ſold is dated December Term. 1795, *and all prior judgments are ſuppoſed to be ſatisfied.*

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1801.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1.

Correſpondence between Mr. KING and Lord HAWKESBURY.

(COPIES.)

Great Cumberland Place,
13th March, 1801.

MY LORD,

THE decree of the vice-admiralty court of Naſſau, a copy of which is annexed,* condemning the cargo of an American veſſel going from the United States to a port in the Spaniſh Colonies, upon the ground that the articles of innocent merchandize compoſing the ſame, though *bona fide* neutral property, were of the growth of Spain, having been ſanctioned, and the principle extended by the prize courts of the other Britiſh iſlands, and particularly by the court of Jamaica, has been deemed ſufficient authority to the commanders of the ſhips of war and privateers cruizing in thoſe ſeas, to fall upon and capture all American veſſel bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any article of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great Britain.

Theſe captures which are vindicated by what is termed the belligerent's right to diſtreſs his enemy by interrupting the ſupplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſerious complaints among the American merchants; who have ſeen, with indignation, a reaſon aſſigned for the capture and confiſcation of their property, which is totally diſregarded in the open trade carried on between the Britiſh and Spaniſh colonies, by Britiſh and Spaniſh ſubjects, in the very articles the ſupply of which, by neutral merchants is unjuſtly interrupted.

The law of nations, acknowledged in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, allows the goods of an enemy to be lawful prize, and pronounces thoſe of a friend to be free.

While the United States take no meaſures to abridge the rights of Great Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to reſiſt with firmneſs every attempt to extend them, at the expence of the equally incontеſtible rights of nations, which find their intereſt and duty in living in peace with the reſt of the world.

So long as the ancient law of nations is obſerved, which protects the innocent merchandize of neutrals, while it abandons to belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exiſts and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace and war—the belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutral than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights of the belligerent; and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern gloſſes, that fixed and preciſe rules can be found defining the rights, and regulating the duties of independent ſtates.

This ſubject is of ſuch importance, and the eſſential intereſts of the United States, whoſe policy is that of peace, are ſo deeply affected by the doctrines which, during the preſent war have been ſet, in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expence of thoſe of neutrals, that I ſhall, without loſs of time, ſubmit to your Lordſhip's conſideration ſuch farther reflections reſpecting the ſame, as its great importance appears to demand.

In the mean time, as the deciſions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the proſecution of appeals, be ſpeedily reverſed, and as the effect of thoſe decrees will continue to be the unjuſt and ruinous interruption of the American commerce in the Weſt Indies, it is my duty to require that preciſe inſtructions ſhall, without delay, be diſpatched to the proper officers in the Weſt Indies and Nova-Scotia, to correct the abuſes which have ariſen out of theſe illegal decrees and put an end to the depredations which are waſting the lawful commerce of a peaceful and friendly nation.

With great conſideration and reſpect,
I have the honor to be,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
And moſt humble ſervant,
RUFUS KING.

Lord Hawkeſbury, &c. &c.

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* In the caſe of the American brigantine Leopard, Ropes, maſter, laden in part with Malaga wines. The cargo, ſo far as it conſiſted of wine, though regularly imported into the United States was condemned by Judge Keneſel, 20 October 1800, "the ſame being productions of the Spaniſh Territory in Europe, and bound to the tranſatlantic parts of that empire.

Downing Street, April 21, 1801.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of laſt month, and to inform you, that in conſequence of the repreſentation contained in it, a letter has been written, by his majeſty's command, by his grace the Duke of Portland, to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a copy of which letter I herewith incloſe to you for the information of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great truth,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed)
HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, Eſq. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 30th March, 1801.

My Lords,

I tranſmit to your Lordſhips herewith a copy of a decree of the vice-admiralty court of Naſſau, condemning the cargo of an American veſſel going from the United States to a port in the Spaniſh colonies, and the ſaid decree having been referred to the conſideration of the King's Advocate General, your Lordſhips will perceive from his report, an extract of which I encloſe; that it is his opinion that the ſentence of the vice-admiralty court is erroneous, and founded in a miſapprehenſion or miſapplication of the principles laid down in the deciſion of the high court of admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitation therein contained.

In order, therefore, to put a ſtop to the inconveniences ariſing from theſe erroneous ſentences of the vice-admiralty courts, I have the honor to ſignify to your Lordſhips the King's pleaſure, that a communication of the doctrine laid down in the ſaid report ſhould be immediately made by your Lordſhips to the ſeveral judges preſiding in them, ſetting forth what is held to be the law upon the ſubject by the ſuperior tribunals for their future guidance and direction.

I am, &c.
PORTLAND.

The Lord Commiſſioners of Admiralty.

Extract of the Advocate General's Report, dated the 16th March, 1801.

I have the honor to report that ſentence of the Vice admiralty court appears to me to be erroneous, and to be founded in a miſapprehenſion or miſapplication of the principles laid down in the deciſion of the court of admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

The general principle reſpecting the colonial trade has in the courſe of the preſent war been to a certain degree relaxed in conſideration of the preſent ſtate of commerce. It is now diſtinctly underſtood, and it has been repeatedly decided by the high court of admiralty, and the court of appeal, that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and may be re-exported from thence even to the mother country of ſuch colony; and in like manner the produce and manufactures of the mother country may in this circuitous mode legally find their way to the colonies. The direct trade, however, between the mother country and its colonies has not, I apprehend, been recognized as legal either by his majeſty's government or by his tribunals.

What is a direct trade, or what amounts to an intermediate importation into the neutral country, may ſome times be a queſtion of ſome difficulty: A general definition of either, applicable to all caſes cannot well be laid down. The queſtion muſt depend upon the particular circumſtances of each caſe. Perhaps the mere touching in the neutral country to take freſh clearances may properly be conſidered as a fraudulent evaſion, and as, in effect, the direct trade; but the high court of admiralty has expreſsly decided (and I ſee no reaſon to expect that the court of appeal will vary the rule) that landing the goods and paying duties in the neutral country breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is ſuch an importation as legaliſes the trade, although the goods be re-ſhipped in the ſame veſſel, and on account of the ſame neutral proprietor, and be forwarded for ſale to the mother country or to the colony.

A true copy from the files of the Department of State.

JACOB WAGNER,
Ch. Clerk.

From a late London Paper.

HORRID STATE OF FRANCE.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

WE ſhall make no apology for this ſolemn introduction to the facts which we are about to lay before our readers. Never was there a ſubject more worthy of attention; never one better calculated to produce ſalutary reflections.

It has been, as it ever will be, our cuſtom to deal more in *facts* than in *reaſoning*; and in our choice of facts, we ſhall always, when we can, confine ourſelves to thoſe which are furniſhed by our enemies themſelves.

The London papers which are in the pay of Buonaparte, devote a certain portion of almoſt every ſheet to the inſertion of thoſe articles which are fabricated at Paris for the expreſs purpoſe of impoſing on the credulous people of this country. Nor do theſe prints ſtop here; they invent falſehoods of their own, which they circulate with nefarious induſtry. From this double ſource of deception, the people of this country draw moſt copious draughts. They are told, and many of them believe, that France, '*The Republic*,' as they ſometimes call her, by way of eminence, is the happieſt country in the world. The admirers of 'the *great* Buonaparte' have ſo long entertained their hearers with eulogiums on him and his government, that it is now become faſhionable to ſpeak of him, not only with *candour* but with *approbation*. The diſciples of this modern Mahomet do, indeed, allow that he is now and then compelled to exert a little '*wholeſome ſeverity*;' but they tell us that France is the ſeat of learning, of the [illegible] of plenty, peace and ſecurity.

These aſſertions we have frequently denied; this picture we have frequently declared to be a counterfeit; and we ſhall now bring the French themſelves to bear witneſs to the truth of our words. We ſhall not only appeal to a *French* paper, but that paper ſhall be the *official Journal of the uſurper*, and, therefore, our teſtimony may be regarded as coming from the lips of BUONAPARTE himſelf.

The extracts, which we are about to ſubmit to our readers, are taken from the *Moniteur* of the 21ſt of January, and from a ſpeech of DUVEYRIER, which was made in the aſſembly, called the *Tribunate*, on the 20th of Nivoſe, according to the infidel date, which anſwers to the chriſtian date of the 10th of January. The danger, in which BUONAPARTE perceived himſelf to be placed, led him to contrive means of ſecurity. Thoſe means were to be found only in an extenſion of his power over thoſe groups of executioners whom he had dignified with the name of *courts of juſtice*. Theſe courts, ſervile as they are, are compoſed of *Frenchmen*, and it was not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that, though inured to the ſhedding of innocent blood, they would be rather backward in butchering their countrymen by hundreds, in order that a ſingle *Italian* might ſleep in ſecurity. For this reaſon it was, that the tyrant thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh what he ſtyles, '*an extraordinary court of juſtice*;' and, as the members of the aſſembly called the Tribunate, are mere tools, employed for the ſole purpoſe of giving the appearance of legality to his proceedings, this '*extraordinary* court of juſtice' was, with much formality, propoſed by them. It is from the report of the committee, appointed to examine this matter, that we ſhall take our extracts. We ſhall give them, faithfully tranſlated, without comment. They need no illuſtration, as nothing can brighten the picture, ſo nothing can render it more hideous.

Duveyrier, organ of the committee. 'Tribunes, I ſtand here, for the purpoſe of laying before you the reſult of your committee's deliberations.

"The Republic, through its whole extent, is alarmed; a domeſtic *virus pervades all its pores*, a latent cauſe of deſtruction, a vaſt conſpiracy threatens public liberty in its moſt ſacred ſanctuary, and *ſtrikes at every member of ſociety at the ſame moment*—it is for the ſalutary purpoſe of applying a remedy for this extreme evil, that government propoſes the eſtabliſhment of an *extraordinary tribunal* in the departments, where it ſhall be judged expedient to adopt ſuch a meaſure of prudence.

"Your committee has examined this queſtion with careful attention—"*Does the preſent danger imperiouſly require that, in caſe of certain crimes,* THE USUAL FORMS OF LAW SHOULD BE ABANDONED *for the general good?*"

"Your committee, with the whole nation, *declares for the affirmative!!!!*

"Genius and courage have reſolved the problem of ten years convulſions and of ten years battles—victory herſelf has, for our ſake, gone beyond the limits, which hiſtory and the imagination of man had aſſigned to her—the barrier, which time and nature had placed, the elements themſelves have been ſubdued, the frowning ſummit of the Alps has become a beaten way, the torrent of the moſt rapid rivers can no longer obſtruct the march of the warrior, who *ſteps* from one to the other bank—our legions ever and every where invincible, dictate peace in the centre of the enemy's country.

"Thoſe miracles have been the works of a year, and Europe, reduced to the taſk of admiring, ſees, in the middle of her territory, the firſt Republic in the world ariſe and eſtabliſh itſelf as much by its wiſdom as by its coloſſal ſtrength; a vaſt Republic founded and ſettled nearly at the ſame time, and from which alone ſhe may obtain, without any exorbitant ſacrifices, a political equilibrium, a laſting peace with all the bleſſings of abundance, and all the ſweets of induſtry and of the arts.

"Such is France with reſpect to Europe—but how different with reſpect to herſelf!

"In the midſt of thoſe triumphs, a war of a new ſpecies, an inteſtine, an unfair, a deceitful war perplexes and threatens the conquerors of Europe: our political agitations, the fruſtrated hopes of ambition, the inextinguiſhable hatred, the unalterable revenge, the machinations and *the inexhauſtible fund of the enemy's gold*, our victories and our loſſes, our exploits and our exceſſes, the calumny of the times and the moderation of our laws, *generoſity, indulgence,* and *impunity*, a thouſand various cauſes, all ariſing from a revolution, which *is approaching its end*, have generated among us a ſpecies of men, whom we cannot rank in the claſs of mankind.

"Faithleſs to the law of nature, and indifferent to the habits of education—ſtrangers to morality and to all civil inſtitutions—having among them neither diſcipline nor rule, except for the purpoſe of aſſaſſination and of robbery—having no project, nor no will, except for the deſtruction of the Republic, thoſe monſters are placed, not only out of the juriſdiction of the common law, not only out of the ſocial compact but *out of all human relationſhip in general!!!*

"*Crimes hitherto unheard of ſtrike us with horror* by the cruel ſolemnity of the act, and by the dark machinations of the plot—*the highways are infeſted with robbers formed into regiments—the ſafety of every citizen is gone—public faith outraged and the moſt ſacred aſylum impudently violated*—the magiſtrates are *proſcribed and marked for the ſlaughter*—the purchaſers of national domains *perſecuted and tortured as thieves*, who conceal their booty—the founders, of the columns of the Republic publicly pointed at, *and publicly devoted to death*—a general deluge of paſſions and of vice *prevails through the land—all ſocial intercourſe is obſtructed, trade is embarraſſed, property inſecure*, the order of ſociety in fine aſſaulted in its centre by a ſyſtem of criminality, which is more powerful, more extended, and more active than words can expreſs:—*Such is the picture of France!*

"Does not all this reſolve the queſtion in the affirmative? Shall I go ſtill further? Shall I aſk you, in the name of the committee, who is the citizen among you, *whoſe exiſtence is not threatened?* Who is the ſoldier who, on his return to France *has not his private foe to dread?* Where is the magiſtrate for whom *a poignard has not been freſh pointed?* Where the public functionary who has not *to tremble for himſelf, for his family, and his deareſt relatives?*—In fine, has not the Genius of France been ſacrilegiouſly outraged?"

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK: May 26.

The Cenſus of the United States, (ſays a Georgetown paper lately taken, is daily furniſhing us with new proofs of the rapidity with which they riſe towards an unparralleled greatneſs.

When we look back to the cloſe of the revolutionary war and obſerve what has been effected in leſs than 20 years—when glancing our eyes from the north to the ſouth we view the new beauties and improvements, wealth and enjoyment which have been in that ſhort period added to the old ſettlements, and how many new ones have been formed—when we remark that towns and cities of that day have doubled and trebled the population, buildings, commerce, and wealth, and that new ones have ſprung up, like a new world, nothing, we are ſtruck with an agreeable ſurpriſe at the progreſs we have made; and that progreſs would appear almoſt miraculous were it not the ſubject of our conſtant experience.

Our ſurpriſe will perhapes be increaſed, if reflecting on what we were two centuries ago, we compare ourſelves at this moment with ſome conſiderable nations of Europe. Our population is probably about ſix millions, which is three times that of either Switzerland, Portugal, or Holland, and twice that of Sweden. It is according to ſome computations equal to that of Spain, and even the population of England, probably does not exceed *eight* millions.

Our merchant ſhips have been eſtimated to amount to nearly 100 000 tons, 77,000 tons were built the laſt year, our exports for the ſame period were to the value of 71 millions of dollars, and our revenue upwards of 15 millions.

Such is our preſent ſtate; but when we look forward to what this nation will be when in the viſion of futurity, we ſtill behold preſent towns and cities ſtretch ſtreet on ſtreet, rear high the pile of elegance and grandeur, ſpread the ſails of commerce, and pour forth the glittering ſtores of wealth; when we behold new towns and cities ſpring upon every ſide like the palaces of enchantment; when before our eyes the deep, uncultured wilderneſs is tranſformed into the rich garden of induſtry and ſkill, and we hear the joyful muſic of civilized life and ſocial happineſs ſounding down the once ſolitary vale, and riſing o'er the mountain's brow, we contemplate a ſcene more pleaſing and ſublime than any the progreſs of nations ever before exhibited. When we conſider that from the vaſt extent of our territory, comprehending more than a million of ſquare of miles, being a fortieth part of the habitable globe, this progreſs will be long continued; that in half a century our population will probably amount to 26 or 30 millions equal to that of the largeſt ſtates in Europe, and in a century more, a period which ſome now born will no doubt live to ſee, we ſhall according to this progreſs, have 100 millions; that we ſhall firſt, in the natural courſe of events overleap the Miſſiſippi, help people the fair regions of the Weſt, and in one ſhape or other command the continent, we are ſtruck with awe at our own future greatneſs and the prodigious velocity with which we are carried towards it.

Africa is now, has long been, and probably will long be loſt in ſable barbariſm, her ſons are the ſlaves of each other and of other quarters of the globe. Aſia is luxurious, depraved, and appears rather to retrograde than advance in ſocial excellence. Europe divided into numerous independent ſtates, has been an almoſt conſtant ſcene of war. But with our ſocial inſtitutions, with morals comparatively pure, with arts and ſciences and divine religion, we have the faireſt proſpects of felicity and greatneſs which a nation ever enjoyed. Yes, the ſcene before us is fair as that which enchants the traveller on ſome mountain's height, while hills and groves, and verdant meads and peopled plains floating with golden harveſts, lie ſtretched below, while ſtill far and wide they ſpread and ſhow their ſilver floods enlarging as they roll, till all his ſight and ſoul is in the boundleſs proſpect loſt.

If this fair proſpect be blaſted and theſe bright ſcenes darkened, it will be the work of our own hands, it will be accurſed fruit of narrow views, wild theories, or corrupted manners, of ſome ſtrange madneſs or ſome foul degeneracy. But let us make our views as enlarged as our territory and elevate them high as our future deſtinies. Let us reflect that it is not for ourſelves alone that we act, nor for future generations no more numerous than the preſent; but for generations of accumulated millions for centuries to come. Let us in ſhort wiſely improve the great and numerous advantages we poſſeſs—Let us cheriſh freedom, ſcience and virtue, then porbably may this continent, which a few centuries back was almoſt a blank, riſe above the other quarters of the globe and ameliorate the world.

Sir William Scott, gave notice in the Houſe of Commons the 20th of April, that he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of Vice-Admiralty Courts in the Weſt Indies and other Foreign poſſeſſions. He expreſſed his opinion, that this ſpecies of juriſdiction ought to be founded on the cleareſt principles, and excerciſed with the ſtricteſt impartiality, juſtice and regard to the rights and privileges of other countries. From the ſituation, however in which he was placed, he had opportunities of obſerving that erroneous deciſions have been made in ſome inſtances. He was proceeding to ſtate the caſe in which theſe errors had originated, when the Speaker interrupted him by obſerving, that if he only meant to give notice and not to make any motion, he would be out of order in proceeding.

A gentleman from Kenteky informs, that after the blockade of New-Orleans by the Spaniſh, four brigs belonging to New-York, with flour, ſailed from that port with a determination to hazard an eſcape, but fortunately [illegible] out of the four were taken and ordered for Jamaica. Great quantities of flour were offered at very low prices, on credit, but could not be [illegible] and ſhould the blockade continue, many thouſand barrels which were at market, would be loſt, as it could not in that climate, be preſerved from damaging.

The growing commerce of this place is beyond all calculation—Our wharves and ſlips are crouded with veſſels which have recently arrived and which are preparing for ſea with all poſſible expedition. During the month of April, 38 ſhips, 47 brigs, 53 ſchrs. and 13 ſloops, and during the month of May, 43 ſhips, 50 brigs, 34 ſchrs. and 14 ſloops, arrived here from foreign ports—making, during two months only, 292 veſſels, of which 81 were ſhips.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

The ſhip Merchant, captain Knox, arrived at Boſton on the 25th inſt. in thirty days from London. Her papers though only to the [illegible] April, furniſh us with ſeveral intereſting articles which were not received by way of New-York.

A meſſenger arrived at Rodes on the [illegible] February, with diſpatches from the Eaſt-Indies for Sir Sidney Smith, as the commanding officer on that ſtation, announcing the departure of the Eaſtern Army for Egypt.

Advices were received in England on the [illegible] of April, via Hamburgh, that the Britiſh forces from Bombay, deſtined to co-operate with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, had arrived in the Red Sea. They conſiſt of eleven thouſand Seapoys, under the command of General Baird. It was the knowledge of this fact which induced Sir Ralph Abercrombie to ſail without waiting for the Turkiſh armament.

In conſequence of the urgent applications of the Miniſter of the United States, the Batavian Government has taken off the embargo on American veſſels: but it ſtill continues with reſpect to the trading veſſels of other nations.

The project of the new Batavian conſtitution is printing.

The following is a ſtatement of the force employed in the Engliſh expedition to Egypt—General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, commander in chief. Major General Hutchinſon, ſecond in command. 12th and 26th light dragoons. 1ſt and 3d battalion Coldſtream guards. 1ſt brigade; 2d battalion royals, 1ſt and 2d battalions 54th regiment, and 92d regiment. 2d brigade; 8th, 13th, 18th and 90th regiment, under General Cradock.—3d brigade, 50th and 79th regiments, under Major General Lord Cavan. 4th brigade; 2d, 30th, 44th and 89th regiments, under Brigadier General Doyle. 5th brigade; Minorca regiment, De Rolles and Dillons, under Brigadier General Stewart. Reſerve; 23d, 28th, 42d, and 58th foot, and Corſicans. Flank companies; 2d battalion 40th regiment, detachment 11th light dragoons, a detachment of Hompeſch's rifles. Military pioneers, and detachments ſtaff corps. Commandant of artillery, General Lawſon; chief engineer, Major McKerras; adjutant general Brigadier General Hope; aſſiſtants, 48th and 89th regiments.

Accounts from Liſbon to April 20th, ſtate, that the Portugueſe continued their exertions to pacify France.

[*Boſton paper.*

The whole of the fiſhing fleet at Marblehead, ſaving three or four, have returned with noble fares; ſuperior to what has been known for twenty years paſt. It is ſuppoſed they will average nearly 30 quaintals a veſſel. This will enable them, if ſo diſpoſed, to keep a ſtrong Election this day.

[*Boſton paper.*

REVIEW OF THE NEWS.

THE hiſtory of England never preſented a more critical period than that, which immediately preceded the battle of Copenhagen. Deſerted by her allies, excluded from the port of Europe, laboring under the complicated evils of ſcarcity and the burdens of a long continued war, England ſtood collected and alone. She determined, at every hazard, to ſupport the ancient laws and uſages of nations againſt an unnatural confederacy oppoſed to the cleareſt intereſt of neutrals, and inconſiſtent with the rights of belligerents. The ſubſequent victory of Nelſon, and the death of the Emperor Paul, will be followed by effects whoſe influence and extent cannot now be calculated. The coalition, that miſhapen maſs of power, without any principle of common intereſt to combine and direct it, muſt crumble to pieces; and Bonaparte muſt reſort to other means for eſtabliſhing the new law of nations. His favorite ſcheme of coaliting neutrals, under pretence of ſupporting their rights, and promoting their intereſts, to aſſiſt him in abridging the power of a hated rival muſt be abandoned. The pacific and friendly diſpoſition of the new Emperor towards England, ariſing from intereſt and ſound policy, muſt moderate the views of the Firſt Conſul to a degree, which will probably preſerve the balance, and revive the peace of Europe. The King of Pruſſia, who has already carved out a recompence for ſervices which have not yet been performed, will be unable to maintain his new acquiſitions unleſs ſupported by Ruſſia. The Danes and Swedes, deprived of their head and maſter, ſmarting with the loſs of their Weſt India poſſeſſions, defeated and blocked up at home, muſt capitulate for their own immediate safety. If Alexander should co-operate with England and the Ottoman Porte, in expelling the French from Egypt, some limits may be set to the ambition of Buonaparte, who has always measured his justice by his pow[illegible]—We may conclude that the late important and almost miraculous events in Europe will issue in its more permanent security, and preserve to [illegible] the blessings of neutrality.

(N. E. Palladium.)

To the Printer of the [illegible] Register.

SIR,

HAVING lately arrived from the Muskogee Nation, and finding the accounts from that country, in circulation here, vague and untrue, I therefore take the liberty of enclosing for the information of your readers the copy of a Talk, delivered to the heads of the Muskogee Nation, by the Director General, W. A. Bowles, after his return from St. Marys, where he was near falling [illegible] him by a [illegible] of that country, who [illegible] and [illegible] to join him, but [illegible] and their [illegible] for the [illegible] by the Governor of St. Augustine. But had the Director General [illegible] fell [illegible] detachment [illegible] the rear, [illegible] would have paid dear [illegible] The [illegible] making the [illegible] ready to [illegible] the expedition, [illegible] the following Talk.

[illegible]

C. M. REDINGTON.

Dear [illegible] Brothers,

You are the [illegible] I have to encounter in order to open a [illegible] the country [illegible] people [illegible] all the [illegible] ing Talks, [illegible] that they [illegible]

I have been [illegible] he orders [illegible] is [illegible] the United States [illegible]

[illegible]

I [illegible] in [illegible] Hill. [illegible] where they [illegible] war on me [illegible] I will [illegible] the [illegible] when you [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] children and [illegible] talk and [illegible] the warriors and young [illegible] in the [illegible] Floridas, [illegible]

You now [illegible]

I [illegible] the [illegible] Talk [illegible] have [illegible] it.

Your brother,

W. A. BOWLES,
General Director of Muskoger.

IMPORTANT!!

THE [illegible] AND THAT OF THE [illegible]—ALARM.

By the Southern [illegible] we received a [illegible] the following [illegible] United States, [illegible]

Extract of a letter [illegible] to the Secretary of State [illegible]

[illegible]

the news this moment received by me from Algiers. I hasten then to transmit copies of Consul O'Brien's letter to the 6th instant which came to me through the Department of the first minister of state of his Catholic majesty. From the last of these letters you will learn, that the Dey of Tripoli, having refused the mediation of Algiers, the presents sent from thence, and the bills of Consul Cathcart, was determined upon war against the United States, and was sending his cruisers to sea accordingly.—It is devoutly to be wished that he may soon have reason to repent this wicked and rash proceeding at his leisure. As it is a considerable time since consul Cathcart (whom I consider a very faithful and vigilant public officer) took the wise precaution of giving extensive advice of the great probability of this event, I cannot but hope that our unarmed merchant vessels will not be exposed to the hazard of falling into the possession of these pirates, but that they will rather be retained in port (however inconvenient or expensive it may be) until they can be protected by armed vessels of the United States, adequate to the purpose. On the policy of repelling force by force, and of blocking the ports of this aggressor, I can add little to the motives which I have already had the honor to offer. I may, however, just be allowed to say, that the circumstances seem more than at any former time to reduce us to the alternative of having a few frigates and light armed vessels in the Mediterranean, or of relinquishing our trade in it. To be at war with one of the Barbary powers, subjects our commerce to nearly the same risk as to be at war with all of them.—To chastise that haughty but contemptible power which now dares first to insult us by its aggression would certainly serve, not only as a salutary example to the other piratical states, but it would produce an almost incalculable effect in elevating our national character in the estimation of all Europe."

Algiers, the [illegible] April, 1801.

SIR,

The Algerine corsairs are as yet all in port, and wait the result of the second mission to Constantinople. I hope something will come forward from the United States before they sail; [illegible] I have my fears. On the last instant I sent to the Dey requesting he would permit a second letter [illegible] to the Bashaw of Tripoli; [illegible] letter had certainly gone [illegible] and would answer the desired effect. [illegible] at [illegible] A. M. the [illegible] Americans were [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] United States [illegible] that our [illegible] Tripoli [illegible] of the United States, which with [illegible] The [illegible] that he hoped [illegible] at Algiers [illegible] were the [illegible] of our friendship [illegible] This looks squally.

[illegible] Sir, [illegible]
[illegible] most obedient servant.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

[illegible]

[illegible] April, 1801

[illegible]

You [illegible] I received letters from Consul Cathcart, [illegible] Tripoli, [illegible] and 20th of [illegible]. The Bashaw of Tripoli has disregarded the [illegible] and interference of the Dey [illegible] to receive the presents [illegible] Consul Cathcart offered to [illegible] to the amount of 25,000 dollars, [illegible] a reference to the United States; but this also was rejected. Our treaty [illegible] declared void, and the Bashaw [illegible] his corsairs to sea, with [illegible] to capture Americans. He wants war, and [illegible] Even if he should accept of [illegible] I have not money or credit to pay or [illegible] further, it would be establishing an example for Algiers and Tunis to make greater demands, and I have no such powers to act without a reference, on such a great affair, to the government and Mr. Smith. I have sent many important papers on this business to Mr. Montgomery, to copy and forward, and am so hurried that I have not time to add more than to inform you of this impending danger, and to assure you [illegible]

[illegible] sincere regard and esteem
[illegible] most obed't serv't.

RICHARD O'BRIEN

Hon. [illegible]
at Madrid.

The requisite precautions should be taken, [illegible] letters on this event to the [illegible] Gibraltar and Mahon. Copies [illegible] to forward to the Secretary of State and Mr. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The ships under Commodore Dale lay wind bound in Hampton Roads on Monday last.

The Semilante is also wind bound, in company with our outward bound squadron, in Hampton Roads. It is not supposed, however, that she can avail herself of the protection of these ships in order to avoid any British cruisers on the coast, as Commodore Truxton's late orders to treat the Frenchmen with all politeness are understood to mean only within the limits of our neutrality!

The Boston British frigate, captain Douglass, cruizing off the Capes of Virginia, and the Semilante French frigate wind bound in Hampton Roads! As Consul O'Brien would say," this looks squally!"

AN ACCEPTABLE COMMUNICATION.

The people called Quakers, at their late yearly meeting for New-York and Long Island, have recommended to all their inferior meetings to promote a general subscription among their members for the timely relief of the poor in England and Ireland who have suffered there by the high price of provisions. The money is to be disposed of as the meeting for sufferings in London may think proper to direct. A similar recommendation preceded this at their last annual assembly held in Philadelphia for Pennsylvania and New Jersey. From the ability of Friends, and their well known liberality upon such affecting occasions, it is thought a very handsome remittance will be made for the above purposes.

The old Soldier and Patriot turned adrift.

The President of the United States has displaced Mr. David Hopkins, marshal of this district, and appointed Mr. Reuben Etting to succeed him.—Mr. Hopkins served with great honor and reputation as an officer in the American army, during the whole of the war, that terminated in the establishment of the independence of the United States; and is well known to have comported himself as a good citizen ever since. Why then turn out such a character? No doubt because he is a friend to the constitution of his country, and has not yelped the pæans of the carping [illegible] have of late been made about the person of Mr. Jefferson, and probably will not look at [illegible] to provide for their own families and friends.

If Mr. Hopkins has been dismissed because he [illegible] and no other crime can possibly be [illegible] him, [illegible] who [illegible] and what were his principles to the [illegible] The late President was accused [illegible] without smooth words, what [illegible] the patriot [illegible] with all his honied [illegible]

Do [illegible] *and sweet words,*" [illegible]

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

A paper published at Chillicothe, in the N. W. Territory, [illegible] contains the following:

"A report has been current, for several days, [illegible] which we fear, is too well founded, that a [illegible] squadron of British frigates had blockaded the port of Orleans; that the price of flour has [illegible] from [illegible] dollars a barrel to [illegible] dollars; and [illegible] who had taken down large quantities [illegible] of an immediate sale, had been obliged to store it.

The United States frigate Adams, captain Preble, has arrived at the quarantine ground from [illegible]

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Amsterdam to their correspondents in this city.

"It is with pleasure we acquaint you, that the actual position of affairs in Europe promises much advantage to our commerce with the United States. The peace lately made with the Emperor, by opening a fine and extensive communication with the interior of Germany, will tend to create the demand and enhance the prices of merchandize with us: while the stoppage of intercourse between Great Britain and the northern powers, will render our ports more valuable to the first mentioned than ever, as a point of communication with the continent, and relieves us from the fear of future blockade.

For long time, no freights of consequence could be obtained here for American vessels, to the great injury of the trade; but as they are now almost the only ones bearing a neutral flag, we have reason to believe they will be much wanted here; and it is be observed that those of 150 to 200 tons are best suited for the navigation of these seas."

◆

Warren Town and Out Lots,

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 6th day of July next, a Book will be opened in the house of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Brokenstraw, for the Sale of all the In and Out Lots of said Town, on the following terms:—One third part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, when the entry of the sale is made, one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of sale—For the performance of which the purchasers respectively shall at the time of sale give bond for the payment of said instalments to the Commissioner, and at the expiration of [illegible] months patents will issue to the purchasers provided the purchase money is paid agreeable to the terms of sale.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commissioner.

Brokenstraw, June 13, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker

Have just received and are now opening a la[illegible] and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholesale or Ret[illegible] Having laid their Goods in on very low ter[illegible] they pledge themselves to their friends and t[illegible] public in general that they will be sold at ve[illegible] reduced prices for Cash or approved of Count[illegible] Produce.

They still continue to keep an elegant as[illegible] ment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Those indebted longer than [illegible] will oblige us by paying off their accounts.

NOTICE.

A TOWN MEETING will be held at the COURT HOUSE at [illegible] on Mon[illegible] day the 29th instant, for the purpose of [illegible] certain Ordinances for the better regulation [illegible] the Borough.

W. WOODS, Town Clerk.

Pittsburgh, 18th June, 1801.

Cavalry Orders.

THE next stated day of meeting of t[illegible] Pittsburgh Troop of Light Dragoons ([illegible] [illegible]day the 4th of July) being the Anniversary [illegible] our National Independence, the Troop w[illegible] form at the usual place of parade in Pittsburg[illegible] precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. An Inspecti[illegible] will take place, when members unacquainted [illegible] of the rules and Regulations of the Troop w[illegible] respect to equipment, &c. should there [illegible] [illegible] will be noticed. Absentees at the last me[illegible] ing, will pay their fines to the Quarter Mast[illegible] George Stewart, before that day.

JAMES DENION, Captai[illegible]

June [illegible] 1801.

N. B. [illegible] will be provided for the Tr[illegible] by the Committee appointed at the last meeti[illegible] to [illegible] the arrangements for the celebration [illegible] the day.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Letters were received in this city this morning, N. York, dated London April [illegible]—O[illegible] letter of the 23d contains an account that it w[illegible] reported that the new Emperor of Russia, Ale[illegible] ander, has been assassinated by his brother C[illegible] [illegible]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Ca[illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible]

Cadiz, April [illegible] 1801.

"Accounts were received here yesterday [illegible] the French army in Egypt having been comple[illegible] [illegible] and driven within two leagues of [illegible] and [illegible]

"A letter to a respectable commercial house [illegible] [illegible] dated Bordeaux, the [illegible] April, [illegible]

"The [illegible] from Marseilles and Barc[illegible] one, bring accounts that the Dey of Alg[illegible] has DECLARED WAR against the Uni[illegible] States."

The squadron under Commo[illegible] dore Dale sailed on the 1st inst[illegible] from Hampton Roads, boun[illegible] to the Mediterranean. Its o[illegible] ject Instruction to our youn[illegible] officers, and the Protection [illegible] our commerce against the Barba[illegible] ry powers, in case of a declara[illegible] tion of war against the Unite[illegible] States, by all or any of them.

Mr. Sitgreaves has arrived a[illegible] New-York, in the ship Bro[illegible] thers, from London. Our cor[illegible] respondents have furnished u[illegible] with the following, respecting his mission:

"That if the old minister ha[illegible] continued in office three week[illegible] longer, the several points contained in those articles of our treaty with Britain, which he was sent to negociate, would have been arranged to the satisfaction of this country: but in consequence of the new arrangements in the administration, the negociations were suspended, & will have to be proceeded with anew.

Mr. King, our minister at London, was making preparations to return, momently expecting his recall.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE
ENCH REVOLUTION,
In a ſeries of Letters,
By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,
With an INTRODUCTION.
e whole brought down to the preſent time.

* In this Volume will be found a correct ory of the French Revolution from its com cement to the preſent time—deſcribing its reſs down to the death of the King, the h of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *aparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and e recent change in the internal policy of country.

TERMS.

ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered. he price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty-five Cents*, to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed. liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given. hamberſburgh, February 12, 1801.

This work will be iſſued from the Office e FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chamberſburgh

ubſcriptions are received at the Office of the ſburgh Gazette.

W A N T E D,

ef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,
A L S O,
oap, Candles and Vinegar.
Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

---

e Creditors of Barnard Van-n, inſolvent debtor, are required to meet he houſe of *John Stratton*, innkeeper, in h Beaver Townſhip, on Friday the 19th of June next, to ſettle their reſpective acnts.

A. WILLINGTON, Truſtee.

ay 12, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

RE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of rket and Second Streets, formerly occupied Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a ſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, ich they are determined to ſell on very low ms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved untry Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

The Subſcriber propoſes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all ds of Inſtruments of Writing will be done th accuracy and diſpatch, and on the loweſt ms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him th their cuſtom may depend on having their ſineſs done to their ſatiſfaction. Poſting of oks will alſo be attended to.

Moſes Ford.

Pittſburgh, April 25, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS,

uſt Received and now opening
for ſale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY,

ONSISTING of Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, Drogheda's, cotton and linen ecks, a few pieces of ſuperfine caſſimers, ghams, muſlins, &c. &c.—alſo, a very large d beautiful aſſortment of common Tea Ware d China.

Thoſe Goods have all been purchaſed for ſh, and are now offered for ſale at the moſt duced prices for the ſame uſeful article.

Pittſburgh, May 16, 1801.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittſ gh, on Monday the 22d day of June next, ng Court day, LOT No. 3294, in the Town Erie, on which is erected a Brick Meſſuage by 18 feet, two ſtories high, with two good oms on the firſt and two on the ſecond floor, th fire places in each room, and an excellent llar, and a Log Kitchen 24 feet by 18 — ill alſo be Sold on the ſame day, 400 Acres Firſt Rate Land, on the waters of Harbour ek, within ſix miles of the Town of Erie e title is unqueſtionable. For further parti lars apply to ANDREW WILLOCK, Pittſ gh, who is empowered to ſell at Private e.

W. O. SYDNOR.

Erie, 15th May, 1801.

B L A N K S.

ſtices Summonſes, Executi ns, &c. for ſale at this Print g Office.

War Department,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ſeparate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th of June next, enſuing, for the ſupply of all RATIONS, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days incluſive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittſburgh; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Preſqu'iſle; at Niagara; at Oſwego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

SECOND. At Forts Waſhington, Vincennes, and Maſſac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any poſt or place on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South Weſt Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at Bear creek on the Tenneſſee River, and at any place in the Chickaſaw or Choctaw country between Bear creek and Natchez; at the Chickaſaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will alſo be received as aforeſaid for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the 1ſt day of January 1802, until the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days incluſive, within the ſeveral ſtates hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Peter; at Fort Greene; at Fort Wilkinſon; at Fort Pinckney; at Fort Johnſton; at Fort Moultrie in Charleſton Harbour; at Fort Johnſon, Cape Fear; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Waſhington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Laboratory near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Delaware and Pennſylvania, excepting Pittſburg, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Preſqu'iſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

SEVENTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at Weſt Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of New Jerſey or New-York, excepting Oſwego and Niagara in the ſtate of New-York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New-London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Boſton Harbour, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portſmouth, at Bennington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire and Vermont.

A ration is to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of ſifted or boulted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted pork; and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and an half, for every hundred rations—The propoſals will extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The price of the ſeveral components parts of the ration, as well as ſubſtitutes and alternatives, muſt be ſpecified.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the Weſtern waters for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or of poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in the caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the contracts ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have been, or may be, furniſhed under contracts now in force, have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the ſea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

T O B E L E T,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick Houſe and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Pittſburgh Academy. There is alſo a well improved Garden belonging to the houſe. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

W A N T E D,

Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers

Good Workmen will find immediate employment and generous wages, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Ferry ſtreet.

Andrew Willock.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 23d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcriber, reſiding in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Caſkade creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 123d.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Sadlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry townſhip, on the 4th of May, an indented Servant named JOHN VALLENEY, about 19 years of age; 5 feet two or three inches high, wants his fore teeth, has black hair, had on a ſtriped gingham coat and a bottle green jacket with ſugar loaf buttons, and a new ſquare crown'd hat; he took with him two or three ſhirts, one pair of cloth trowſers of a dark drab colour, one pair of yellow nankeen trowſers, two pair of ſtriped tow trowſers and a red flag handkerchief.

Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and confines him in any Jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN BOYD.

May 6, 1801.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT,

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYETH.
And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh for the Author.
The Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
To which is added
A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING.
In a method entirely new.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing a variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.
By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

THOSE *perſons who may wiſh to be ſupplied with this uſeful Book, muſt notify the Printer hereof, as ſoon as poſſible, as a conſiderable part of the impreſſion is already engaged——The price will be One Dollar.*

May 9, 1801.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the*

FOR SALE,

The following
DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LA

FIRST *Donation Diſtrict*—No. 5, 6, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171,
Second Donation Diſtrict—No. 22, 23, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1942, 1945.
Third Donation Diſtrict—No. 23, 24, 456, 450, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.
Fourth Donation Diſtrict—No. 68, 73, 661, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.
Fifth Donation Diſtrict—No. 89, 96, 889, 909, 982, 1014, 1085.
Sixth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1124, 1126,
Seventh Donation Diſtrict—No. 1331, 1369, 1379, 1474.
Eighth Donation Diſtrict—No. 159, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719
Tenth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2073, 2130.
Second Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 107.
Third Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 91, 94
Fourth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 77, 78, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.
Fifth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 108, 288.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale applying to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN-YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs, 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credits. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacle that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as the lands are alſo patented, the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the quality of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reduced prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Conit, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for*
Pennſylvania Population
Company.

Greenfield, Erie County,
May 8, 1801.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *from this Garriſon, on the evening of the 22d inſtant,* JOHN M'GINLEY, *a private ſoldier belonging to the 2d Regt. Artilleriſts and Engineers. He was born in the ſtate of New Jerſey, is about 25 years of age, 5 feet inches in height, has ſhort red hair, fair complexion, and dark eyes, by trade a farmer. He took with him a round hat, linnen overalls, and a coarſe linnen frock.*

On the ſame night, OLIVER TIDD, *belonging to the ſame corps, born in the ſtate of New* *aged 20 years, is 5 feet 7 inches in height, has ſhort brown hair, blue eyes and fair complexion, had on a round hat, ſhort green jacket with ſleeves, linnen overalls, and a white caſſimer veſt. Whoever will apprehend the above Deſerters, and ſecure them in any jail, or will deliver them to an officer of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each, and all reaſonable charges.*

JAMES READ, Captain
2d Regt. Art. & Eng.

Fort Fayette, May 23, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING